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LATIN AMERICA TO FIGHT U.S. SUGAR TARIFF

PY090347Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Aug 78 PY

[Text] The Latin American countries will carry out an economic strategy to prevent an increase in tariffs on sugar imports which the United States is considering. This would represent a blow to the Latin American economy.

The Peruvian Government is sponsoring this Latin American movement. The Latin American strategy will be based on the harm which application of this measure would mean for sugar-exporting countries and on the U.S. image, which would deteriorate in the Latin American countries, where it is believed the U.S. decision would be inconsistent with President Carter's nonprotectionist policy.

The United States has already taken the first step by not ratifying the international sugar agreement.

FAO-ECLA TALKS GET UNDERWAY IN MONTEVIDEO

PY091852Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 78 PY

[Summary] The technical meeting on social aspects of rural development sponsored by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] and the Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA] which opened today in Monetvideo confirmed the desire to improve the standards of living of Latin American peasants.

The talks which started today at Montevideo city hall dealt with the constantly decreasing job possibilities of Latin American peasants, their increasing poverty, their undernourishment and their lack of access to consumer goods. The meeting, which will last until Friday, appointed as its president the head of the Uruguayan delegation and president of the Uruguayan Colonization Institute, (Gualter Arias).

Among the speakers at the meeting was ECLA executive secretary, the Uruguayan Enrique Iglesias. He said that half of the 100 million Latin American poor are living in rural areas and emphasized the depressing situation of rural unemployment and the flight of peasants to the large cities. He also talked about rural malnutrition and the undernourishment of millions of peasants.

This technical meeting is prepartory to the regional conference of Latin American agriculture ministers which will begin in Montevideo next week.

SELA DIRECTOR URGES FORCEFULNESS WITHIN ORGANIZATION

PA151200Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] There is a lack of political forcefulness among the members of SELA [Latin American Economic System]. The organization could build itself into a political force that portrays Latin America to the world as a fundamental force in economic relations. The above statements were made yesterday the the Mexico City Airport by SELA director Dr Pedro Carmona.

The official added that SELA, if it does not wish to disappear, must act in the future as an international political force. He added that the organization has basic characteristics that have served to unite Latin American countries despite their heterogenuous government. Dr Carmona acknowledged that there is corruption within governments. He said that he would try to see that this does not adversely influence the activities of the organization which he heads.

MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF VIOLA

FY151856Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 11 Aug 78 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] LT GEN ROBERTO EDUARDO VIOLA, the commander in chief of the army, admitted that "THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ARISING WITHIN THE INSTITUTION AS A RESULT OF ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST TERRORISM ARE BEING GRADUALLY OVERCOME AND ANNULLED."

In an article published in today's edition of the magazine DISCUSSION, Viola made remarks concerning the institution's internal situation, the economic policy, criticisms of Argentina from abroad, and the boundary conflict with Chile.

In answer to a question concerning the difficulties which criticism from abroad presents to reequipping the armed forces, the army commander in chief said that the problem "IS NOT REALLY OF SUCH A GREAT MAGNITUDE."

He stated: "VERY SPECIFIC OR SOPHISTICATED MATERIAL WHICH IS NOT PRODUCED BY OUR DOMESTIC INDUSTRY CAN BE OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND WE HAVE RECEIVED OFFERS AND PROPOSALS TO THIS EFFECT FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES."

With respect to the criticism campaign against the Argentine Government which is being waged abroad, General VIOLA stated that the problems "CAN BE OVERCOME." He believes they are "BASED ON A MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE REAL SITUATION IN ARGENTINA, BEFORE 24 MARCH AS WELL AS NOW."

At the beginning of his remarks, VIOLA stated that press speculation concerning the existence of so-called "SOFT" and "HARD" factions within the army were due to "EXCESS OF IMAGINATION."

With respect to this he said that these labels "ARE NOT VALID AND SHOULD BE ELIMINATED FROM USE AS POLEMIC TERMINOLOGY. OUR METHODOLOGY FOR THE ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS OR SITUATIONS BY ADVISORY ORGANS LEADS TO THE OBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF EVERY POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE AND COURSE OF ACTION."

He added that "ONCE A RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED BY THE COMMANDER, IT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMY WITH EQUAL DECISION AND FORCEFULNESS IN EVERY CASE."

He then downplayed the dangers of "THE SO-CALLED POLITIZATION" of the armed forces as a result of the antisubversive struggle. He emphasized that this risk disappeared when the three branches of the armed forces took over the government in an institutional manner.

When referring to foreign affairs, Viola stated that Argentina's sovereignty "IS NOT BASED ON WARS OF CONQUEST, TERRITORIAL SEIZURES OR SURPRISE POSSESSION, BUT RATHER ON JUSTICE AND HISTORY, WHICH ALLOWS US TO CONFRONT THE NEGOTIATIONS WE ARE CONDUCTING TO SOLVE THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTES WE HAVE ONCE AND FOR ALL IN A SERENE, FIRM AND RESPONSIBLE MANNER."

When asked his opinion regarding the conflict between Argentina and Chile concerning the sovereignty over the southern area, Viola answered that the army views it, as does the rest of the country, "WITH ATTENTIVE CONCERN, RESPONSIBILITY AND CALM DECISIVENESS."

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL EXPLAINS WEAPONS PURCHASES

FY160211Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Aug 78 p 18 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Oscar Camilion, the Argentine ambassador to Brazil, yesterday denied rumors circulating abroad that his country has been reinforcing its arsenal "to counter the expansionist threat of its neighbors." These rumors originated with the recent visit by Argentine military officers to several arms industries in Europe where they ordered sophisticated equipment, especially for naval units.

Stating that there is nothing in Argentina which could be construed as a belligerent spirit, the ambassador explained that the purchases are of a routine nature. Camilion noted that a major part of the Argentine Navy's equipment is obsolete and that the acquisition of modern equipment is designed to adequately equip the ships to patrol Argentine territorial waters.

According to the ambassador, "there is a great difference between buying new naval arms and preparing for possible aggression by neighboring countries," primarily because Argentina maintains very good relations with the other nations of the continent.

ENTRE RIOS GOVERNOR QUITS OVER RIFT WITH MINISTER

PY151551Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1027 GMT 15 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug--It was announced here today that for the first time, the Argentine military government is confronted with the resignation of a provincial governor because of disagreements with a state minister. The resignation was tendered by Brig Gen Ruben di Bello, the governor of Entre Rios, a province of the northeastern Argentine coast. According to reports, the resignation was the result of disagreements with Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy.

The governor yesterday officially announced that he had tendered his resignation on Monday, 7 August, without specifying his reasons. He must now wait for General Harguindeguy to return from Paraguay, where he is attending the swearing-in ceremony of President Alfredo Stroessner, for a decision to be made on the matter. According to reports which appeared in [words indistinct], the governor's decision was the result of his disagreement with some remarks made by the interior minister during a cabinet meeting of the Entre Rios State government. The remarks made by General Harguindeguy were (?not) disclosed.

CHILEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BEAGLE CHANNEL TALKS

PY152101Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Aug 78 p 11 PY

[Text] Francisco Orrego Vicuna, head of the Chilean delegation to the Beagle Channel talks, said here yesterday he was optimistic concerning the outcome of the present negotiations between Argentina and Chile. He said that it was necessary for the delegates of the two countries to find solutions which were mutually acceptable to both parties. Vicuna said he was confident that the No 2 mixed commission set up by the Puerto Montt Agreement between the presidents of Argentina and Chile, would be in a position to submit a formula leading to a solution of the problem, before the fixed time limit of November 2.

The Chilean delegation arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at 6.30 PM, and was greeted by the president of the Argentine delegation, General Ricardo Etcheverry, and Commodore Nestor Royo, head of the airport. The delegates of the two countries will start their fifth round of talks today at the Chilean Embassy in this city, and in principle these should continue until next Friday.

The talks on the controversy between the two countries commenced at the same venue on May 22 last, and were resumed on June 12, at the premises of the Argentine Embassy in Santiago de Chile. Further talks were held in the month of July in Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile, as from July 3 and July 24 respectively.

In brief talks with newsmen at Ezeiza, Vicuna said he could glimpse signs of progress as a result of the conversations, but categorically denied that he had brought with him a personal message from the Chilean president to that of Argentina, Jorge Rafael Videla.

JOAO FIGUEIREDO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN RECIFE

PY150335Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Aug 78 p 2 PY

[Text of press conference granted by Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo on 10 August in Recife, Pernambuco]

[Text] [Question] General, your personal image is not yet well defined. To some people you look tough, to others accessible. To some you are a politician, to others you are not. The National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] has just hired an advertising agency to make your real image known. What recommendation has that agency made to you?

[Answer] The agency did not recommend that I put on any image. On the contrary, the agency told me that they wanted to project the image they have of me, and I agree to that. I told the agency that I wanted to be presented to the public just as I am, and that they should not try to improve or worsen my image.

[Question] You said that you are going to put together a political cabinet. Would you have a place for the northeast in it?

[Answer] I did not say that I would have a political cabinet. What I said is that I was going to look in all regions of the country for the men I believe are the best in each sector. As for the second part of your question, I can tell you that Pernambuco has so many capable men that when the time comes for me to form a cabinet I will have to think of Pernambuco.

[Question] Should you have to compete in the electoral college with another candidate, would you, as is being said, make an agreement with Chagas Freitas so that electoral college members loyal to him would not show up to cast their votes?

[Answer] This question is somewhat insulting to me because I do not make agreements outside my party. If Chagas Freitas and his people have an idea, they are entitled to it. I have no agreement with him or anybody else. I have agreement with my party and my conscience.

[Question] Do you intend to resume relations with Cuba?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. As long as Cuba continues to export revolution, I have no intention of reestablishing relations with it. Whenever the Cuban Government shows respect for our sovereignty, for the self-determination of peoples, I will have no doubt about resuming relations with Cuba.

[Question] When you say you will give special priority to the agricultural sector, are you admitting that the policy of previous revolutionary governments toward that sector was wrong?

[Answer] No, because the previous governments did not neglect agriculture. There was a shortage of resources, that is all. What I intend to do is to seek more resources for agriculture, maintaining the economic model adopted by the previous governments.

[Question] And in the case of the northeast, would the agrarian reform problem be solved?

[Answer] Not in terms other than those included in the land statute. Not in terms that everybody imagines without having read the land statute. Land which is productive, which is producing wealth for the nation, must continue under the same status. Brazil has so much unexploited land, and this is the land we have to think about for redistribution.

[Question] Would the case call for a special policy for the northeast?

[Answer] Of course, certainly.

[Question] How long do you think it will take for the country's full redemocratization?

[Answer] It will depend on the behavior of the political class. We could have it the day after tomorrow or we could have it in 2 or 3 years. The sooner the better.

[Question] What are your ideals regarding democratic liberalization?

[Answer] My ideals are the same I have had since 1930 when, as a child, I began to think about what Brazil could be. But that democratic liberalization will not be realized under my government. It has been the intention of all revolutionary governments, but it was only the Geisel government that could implement it, or give it a good start. And here it is, in this freedom which you gentlemen have in order to talk to me. There certainly is a great deal of liberalization already.

[Question] When Minister Simonsen was asked to clarify your statement after meeting with Minister Paulinelli in the Agriculture Ministry, he irritatedly replied that we should go to you. Could you clarify that statement now?

[Answer] Minister Simonsen had reason to become irritated. Unfortunately in the hurry to leave when I was talking to the journalists, I answered a question wrongly. Instead of talking about the cost of living, I talked about inflation. What I wanted to say is that I give great importance to agricultural credit to hold down the cost of living and, consequently, to control inflation. I mistakenly said that I was going to give more importance to agricultural credit than to inflation control. It was my fault, not the journalists'.

[Question] Will your successor be elected by the people?

[Answer] Ask Our Father in Heaven. I will make every effort to have Him help me. If it all depends on me, my successor will be elected by the people. But we will think about it.

[Question] Would your political campaigning be possible without the press?

[Answer] Many people find it strange that as a candidate appointed by the party for indirect elections, I should be campaigning as though I were a candidate for direct elections. Since I told President Geisel that gubernatorial candidates had to be chosen among those with more popular attraction in order not to completely frustrate the electorate, I believe that being an indirect candidate, I have the duty to go to the people to show them who I am. The people can then say that they would or would not vote for me if I were a direct candidate. It is indispensable that the people at least know who the candidates are.

[Question] General, how can we reconcile democratic liberalization with the recent antistrike law?

[Answer] I advise you to read the legislation on strikes in other countries which you gentlemen consider more democratic.

[Question] Here in Pernanbuco a politician recently said that the decree-law on strikes promulgated by President Geisel had a parallel only in Nazi Germany.

[Answer] It is an opinion which I do not share.

[Question] Are you in favor of amnesty?

[Answer] I am in favor of a possible review of political rights cancellations. It all depends on the jurists, who have raised obstacles to my idea, to provide the possible formula to have amnesty.

[Question] What is your opinion about Miguel Arraes de Alencar?

[Answer] The worst possible.

[Question] In one of your first interviews, you said that an opposition victory would be an obstacle to the liberalization process. Does this mean that after 14 years the government cannot yet accept a victory by the MDB?

[Answer] The government can accept a victory of the opposition provided it behaves like an opposition.

[Question] How then do you believe the opposition should behave?

[Answer] Just to act as we all expect an opposition party would do: to act in opposition and strive to win the government.

[Question] Is that the case with the MDB, for instance?

[Answer] That is the case with a large portion of the MDB.

[Question] There has been speculation that you seek advice from the opposition to line up your cabinet. Do you really intend to include representatives of the opposition?

[Answer] I have read that in newspapers. I read it even before I thought of it. There are undoubtedly many people in the opposition capable of occupying the highest posts in government. But I have never said that I would recruit any of them to be my advisers or to participate in my cabinet.

[Question] General, will Mr Paulo Salim Maluf become ineligible for the governorship of Sao Paulo as a result of the confiscation of property of the Lutfalla Company executives?

[Answer] I do not know. The justice minister should know. If the jurists themselves have their doubts on this, who am I to say whether Mr Maluf will be ineligible or not? If the court says he is not, I will accept the court's decision. If the court says Maluf is ineligible, I will have to accept it.

[Question] When you arrived at the airport, I could see that your reception lacked some warmth. I could see mostly leaders and congressmen of the National Renewal Alliance. When people do come, it is because they are recruited. How do you feel in that situation?

[Answer] Ask the people why they do not go.

[Question] I asked how you feel...

[Answer] I feel very well. When the people show up, I am satisfied. When they do not, I say, well, they do not understand me or they could not come. I am not going to worry about it at all. Now, the reason why they do not show up, only the people can tell.

[Question] When you were nominated, you said that you accepted your nomination as a mission. Now I ask: Is your candidacy irreversible or is it still committed to this revolutionary mission?

[Answer] The revolutionary mission is not of my own choosing. I was given a mission and I will carry it out to the end. And I seek only reconciliation with my own conscience. I am with my party and I will carry out that mission. I tried not to receive this mission, but now you have to put up with me.

[Question] Some time ago you said the Brazilians were in no condition to vote. Now that you are traveling through the country and contacting the people, you still feel the same way?

[Answer] Perhaps I was in error in saying what I did not mean, or I was misunderstood. What I said was that we needed to educate the people so they would be able to vote more intelligently. The elector makes a better choice in a country with a good level of education. This is what I thought and I continue to think so.

[Question] Based on that principle, will you give priority to education under your government?

[Answer] No matter what the policy adopted by a government, education is always high on the priority list.

[Question] It is being said that some minister of former President Medici might participate in your government. Can you confirm this rumor?

[Answer] I agree that there are many ministers of the Medici government who can participate in any government. I have given no thought to my cabinet as yet. Now I am thinking of the 15 November elections.

[Question] In your economic policy, do you intend to readjust the salary of the rural workers? Because in the northeast region, for instance, 99 percent of them earn less than the minimum salary.

[Answer] The percentage is not 99, but a little less. But this is irrelevant.

[Question] ...But these are figures given by the Brazilian Geographic and Statistic Institute.

[Answer] To say that I intend to is correct. Everybody intends to increase salaries. Now the thing is to know how to do so. Everybody recognizes that a minimum salary provides no living standard. Now someone can do something about it because there are several ways to tackle the question of salary. This is one of the most debatable questions I have read about. But there is no doubt that the intention of all governments is to improve the situation of the workers, of those who earn less. But exactly what we are going to do we will see later.

[Question] In that case, do you mean that the Brazilian worker will not pay for inflation any more?

[Answer] What do you mean by asking if the worker will no longer pay for inflation? All the Brazilian people are paying for inflation, every wage earner is paying for it, we are all paying for it.

[Question] Are you in favor of granting the right to vote to illiterates?

[Answer] No. I am in favor of doing away with illiteracy, and this is much better.

[Question] You said that this talk we are having is one of the points in the liberalization process...

[Answer] No, I did not say it is one of the points, but a consequence of that process.

[Question] Then, the way you see it, is freedom of the press a right or a concession?

[Answer] It is a right.

[Question] Do you feel today more like a politician or a soldier?

[Answer] My son, someone who spent 43 years in the barracks can never feel any way but as a military man. I continue to feel more like a military man today. I am making an extreme effort to become a politician. I do not know whether I will succeed or not. But down in my heart, what I like best is the bugle call and the barracks.

[Question] Of all the candidates in the entire revolutionary period, you are the one who has maintained the most contact with the press. Will this continue?

[Answer] If I feel like saying something, I will try to get in touch with you. But you will not just walk into my office to ask me questions, will you? However, I will be gald to answer all the questions you care to ask.

PRESIDENT GEISEL SPEAKS TO BRAZILIAN, U.S. BUSINESSMEN

PY160114Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Aug 78 PY

[Text] At a meeting held this afternoon with members of the Brazilian-U.S. Business Council, President Geisel said: We want to achieve economic growth; we want to guarantee the country's economic development to provide our people with better living conditions and social standards.

The president noted that if we could count on the cooperation of foreign businesses, on their experience, on their financial resources, and primarily on their know-how, we would be able to advance more rapidly, we would be able to achieve our objectives much sooner than if we were to do everything all by ourselves.

The president said: This is why the Brazilian Government has maintained its ideals as a country open to foreign capital, which is welcome to participate in investments in our country and to work with us, obviously within the framework of our laws. He added: In this regard, we maintain the same principles and laws that are in force in the countries of origin.

Regarding Brazilian-U.S. relations, President Geisel said: We continue to maintain the idea that our two countries must work together, that they must cooperate with each other. Although they have many points of agreement and they share many viewpoints, they naturally also have disagreements and sometimes difficulties in their relations.

President Geisel concluded by expressing his belief that these problems will be adequately solved. He expressed his confidence in the results which may be obtained at the meetings being held in our country and his hope that the U.S. businessmen who are here coexisting with their Brazilian counterparts may become better aware of our problems and may cooperate--as they are certainly doing--to make our relations stronger, better and more fruitful, taking into account primarily our common interests and the common advantages which could be obtained by the two sides.

FROST AFFECTS 200 MILLION COFFEE TREES IN PARANA

PY160322Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Aug 78 p 23 PY

[Excerpts] Curitiba--In an official note, the Parana State Agriculture Secretariat has reported that heavy frost yesterday affected 200 million of the 700 million coffee trees in the state. The note says, however, that "it is premature" to make any estimates of damage. A special meteorological institute forecast of heavy frost again today in the state has caused anxiety among coffee producers in the northern part of the state where no frost has yet occurred despite the low temperatures.

Yesterday's frost, which affected the coffee plantations of the center-western and northeastern regions of Parana State, also damaged wheat crops of the western part of the state.

Although it was originally estimated that the next harvest will yield 4 million sacks, coffee production in Parana State could suffer damage similar to that of 1975--when heavy frosts virtually destroyed all coffee crops in the state--if the meteorological forecast materializes.

Exports Suspended

PY151919Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 15 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Aug--The Brazilian Coffee Institute today ordered the suspension of registration of sales of coffee in either bean or instant form for export.

Although the government body did not announce the reason for the move, expert observers attributed it to the frost in the southern region of the country which, according to initial reports, has damaged the coffee crop to an extent still to be evaluated.

PRESIDENT TO APPOINT LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE GOVERNORS

PA151335Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala applied the golden rule in drafting the list of governors which will include 13 liberals and 9 conservatives. At least 3 women will be included in the list of 22 governors to be appointed during the coming hours. Sources close to the Government Ministry say that President Turbay wanted some women to be included among the sectional governors. The chief of state is seeking in this manner to placate the feminine ire aroused by their exclusion from the cabinet.

In referring to the document issued by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala which announced the assignment of governor posts to the Conservative Party, the National Liberal Directorate stated that it was intelligent, logical and reassuring to the country and that the directorate fully supported him and respected his attitude.

Turbay's Decision Praised

PA151525Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Liberal Party national leadership has expressed full support of President Julio Cesar Turbay Avala's announcement that 9 out of 22 governors will be Conservative. Party president Gustavo Balcazar Monzon said that in his announcement the chief of state explained the way his administration will handle political problems. Balcazar Monzon said that the national Liberal leadership respects and shares the points of view expressed by the president regarding the interpretation of Article 120 of the National Constitution. He added that the president's answer brings calm to the country regarding the actions of his administration.

The Ospina-Pastrana sector of the Conservative Party received with great satisfaction President Turbay Ayala's letter to the national Liberal leadership regarding the formula he will use to appoint the 22 governors. Senator Carlos Augusto Noriega, vice president of the Pastranist Conservative Party national directorate, said that the letter is a great political document. He added that: [begin Noriega recording] In view of President Turbay's letter to the Liberal leadership, I must express my deep satisfaction over the patriotism which has determined the president's interpretation of the procedure on adequate and equitable participation in public administration of the [words indistinct] party. [end recording]

Commenting on the president's letter to the national Liberal leadership, Dario Marin Vanegas, chairman of the Eighth Senate Committee, said that Julio Cesar Turbay established clear and precise rules of the game for forming a national government. He said that the president has set a precedent so that on the basis of proportionality, the governors will appoint their officials. The senator said: [begin Marin recording] The president has issued a document of great importance by answering the letter of the national Liberal leadership. He has set a precedent for the governors in the composition of their departmental cabinets and in the appointment of managers of institutes and other high-level departmental officials. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW PRESIDENT OF LIBERALISM--Bogota--Paulina de Castro Montalvo, a member of the National Liberal Directorate, announced today that the directorate has elected Valle del Cauca Province leader Gustavo Balcazar Monzon as president of Liberalism. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 78 PA]

LIBERALS RULE OUT ALLIANCE WITH CONSERVATIVES

PA151553Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] The Liberal Party [PL] has totally ruled out an alleged alliance with the Conservative Party. The Liberals, whose leadership met a few hours ago, are absolutely sure that Raul Clemente Huerta will place second in the presidential elections, upon completion of the count now being conducted by the Electoral Tribunal. Therefore, they feel there is no need for an alliance with the right or any other change in the Huerta-Rendon ticket.

The PL supreme board decided to turn over the party's national leadership to Pedro Jose Arteta, who was interviewed by Radio Quito. [begin Arteta recording] The purpose of this supreme board's meeting behind closed doors was none other than to strengthen its position, ruling out the partisan issue. We also discussed other issues in the event this is achieved in order to efficiently overcome all the natural and logical conflicts that arise during a campaign. Later, of course, we will hold a meeting of the supreme board to determine our course and our goals which, of course, will respect the board's stand regarding [words indistinct] of Raul Clemente Huerta.

[Question] Is a Liberal-Conservative alliance imminent?

[Answer] No. This has never been discussed by the supreme board. An alliance of this sort has no reason for existing. Since we are firmly convinced that we hold second place we are not going to seek alliances of this nature, but rather the adherence of citizens of the political sectors that support only one man, or two men in the case of Hue.ta and (Vivanco). Also, what is needed is an ideological position and a platform.

[Question] There has been talk of negotiations between Dr Huerta Montalvo and the National Constitutionalist Front [FNC]. Has this been authorized?

[Answer] No. Not at all. The FNC backs the candidacy of Sixto Duran Ballen and no member of the PL--not Dr Huerta Montalvo or any other member--is authorized to negotiate agreements.

[Question] Would liberalism participate in a ticket with Sixto Duran Ballen if the PL were to consider this possibility of the runoff elections?

[Answer] I think not, because a change in position of this nature would not be very acceptable to the citizens. And, of course, neither of them--not Dr Clements Nuerta, at least--is likely to accept such a position.

[Question] [Words indistinct] for the runoff elections?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] we have the ticket. It will be up to the supreme board to make a revision. However, I have already stated my personal preference and it is that there is no need for it.

[Question] Concluding, Mr Arteta, please tell me if a general assembly has been summoned and, if so, what is the purpose?

[Answer] The supreme board has in fact considered the advisability of calling a general assembly of the party, whatever elections results issued by the tribunal. In any event, after a few days the supreme board will meet to [word indistinct]. [end recording] There have been statements by Pedro Jose Arteta, who is acting director of the PL.

ROLDOS SEES ATTEMPT AFOOT TO BLOCK ELECTION

PA160212Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 15 Aug (AFP)--Jaime Roldos, populist candidate for the presidency of the Republic of Ecuador, believes an attempt is underway in Ecuador to create "conditions in which the clear electoral pronouncement" of the first round of presidential elections "will be disregarded."

Roldos beat all of his rivals in the first round of elections on 16 July and has a very good chance of becoming president in the runoffs.

"We hope that the events in Bolivia which we deplore today will not be repeated in Ecuador," the populist candidate said in an interview published this week by the magazine CARETAS. Roldos added that he respects ideological pluralism, freedom and human rights and advocates a government of national unity which "offers large sectors of the community the opportunities denied them today by the prevailing structure." "To say that I am leftist, center leftist or rightist would be no more than an empty statement," the presidential candidate said.

Roldos emphasized in the interview that his government program assigns to the state a "planning role" in the economy that "permits compliance with constitutional provisions regarding the four sectors of the national economy--state, mixed, community and private." "The important thing," the candidate said in conclusion, "is that we are not proposing an absolute government of one man or one group but rather a government guided by ideas and programs."

VISITING IRAQI OPEC OFFICIAL FAVORS PRICE INCREASE

PA152239Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] The advances it makes in the area of its economic development constitute OPEC's sole acceptable economic compensation for the exhaustion of its oil resources, Rene Ortiz Duran Ecuador's representative to OPEC, told EFE NEWS AGENCY.

Ortiz Duran, who is virtually regarded as OPEC's new secretary general, added that the time has come to reexamine the organization's objectives and policies. Ecuador, which in accordance with current statutes will be in charge of OPEC's general secretariat during the 1979-1980 period, has already officially announced Ortiz Duran's candidacy for this post.

According to Ortiz Duran, one of the world's most important petroleum experts, OPEC resulted from the international oil companies' unjust and arbitrary intervention in the reduction of crude oil prices and, consequently, of the meager revenues that producers were receiving from the exploitation of their oil.

For his part, Iraq's representative to OPEC said yesterday in Quito that he regards an oil price increase as imminent and just due to marked international inflation. Iraq's representative to OPEC arrived this morning in Ecuador for a 5-day official visit. During his stay in Quito (Shakir Alni) will meet with Natural Resources Minister Gen Eduardo Semblantes, Ecuador's representative to OPEC, Rene Ortiz, and other government officials connected with the oil industry.

STROESSNER SWORN-IN AS PRESIDENT FOR NEW TERM

PY152103Y Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] The main part of the ceremonies scheduled on the occasion of the 441st anniversary of the foundation of Asuncion were held this morning, including the swearing-in ceremony of Gen Alfredo Stroessner as president of the republic for the 1978-83 term. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 176 of the national Constitution, the swearing-in ceremony was held during a special session of the national congress.

President Stroessner later administered the oath of office to the 11 members of his ministerial cabinet--who were appointed by decree No 1 issued today, at the independence hall of government house. The ceremony was attended by national and foreign personalities and high-ranking military officers.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER DETAINED, SEVERELY REPRIMANDED

PY151932Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Aug 78 p 11 PY

[Text] Anabal Recalde, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], was detained at the investigations department of the capital's police headquarters from 0700 until approximately 1130. He was taken from his house by two members of the police unit. Recalde said: "They came into my home almost violently."

According to Recalde, he was warned by the chief of the investigations department that he should change his attitude if he did not want to be expelled from the country or see his company dismantled (he is the owner of a metalworks shop). Recarde said he met with Pastor Coronel for a few minutes. During the meeting, he was severely reprimanded for the publication of the PDC's last communique.

The oppsoition leader said that after the meeting, he was received by another investigating department official who interrogated him at length about his political background, his family, his work and his trips abroad.

He also said that the PDC Executive Board immediately reported the incident to U.S. Ambassador Roberto White and to Josef Engels, the chief of the FRG Embassy here, who expressed their interest in the matter.

Recalde believes that the communique issued the day before yesterday is nothing but a summary of the protests issued by the party during the past few years. He added that the party would maintain the same political line.

INTERIOR MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON BEING SWORN-IN

PY152159Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Aug 78 p 9 PY

[Text] "In politics I fully trust that President Stroessner's patriotic inclination to service will guide me to make the democratic institutions increasingly effective, and the activities of all political parties as well," Interior Minister Sabino August Montanaro said this morning.

Shortly after being sworn in this morning, he said: "With deep feeling I have again received a mandate from his excellency the president, who has appointed me to this difficult post. I will dedicate to it my strong convictions as both a Paraguyan and a Colorado to serve the fatherland in carrying out the task of increasingly consolidating the peace, tranquillity, progress and well-being of the republic, and of defending both the people's interests and lives." Montanaro announced that 80 persons have been released since June and that "all persons who are not held subject to the laws will be gradually released." [as published]

ASSEMBLY TO INVESTIGATE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, EMBEZZLEMENT

PA130224Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 12 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Aug (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Constituent Assembly will investigate the violation of human rights in Peru during the past 10 years and the illegal acquisition of wealth over the same period in which the armed forces have ruled.

The decision was made last night and was proposed by the three major parties--The Aprist Party of Peru (PAP), the Popular Christian Party (PPC) and the Peasant, Student and Worker Popular Front (FOCEP)--during the debate on the approval of the Assembly's internal regulations. Thirteen of the 51 articles that these regulations comprise have already been approved.

The Constituent Assembly has resolved to appoint several commissions to carry out its various tasks. The investigative commission will concern itself with human rights violations, the illegal acquisition of wealth over the past 10 years and the origins of the current economic crisis. The decision was endorsed by Genaro Ledesma, leader of the untraleftwing FOCEP. PAP member Javier Valle Riestra and PPC leader Luis Bedoya.

Javier Diez Canseco, a member of the extreme leftwing Popular Democratic Union, asked that the investigation on human rights violations be extended to include the period prior to the military regime's establishment, but his request was rejected.

Christian Democratic Party President Hector Cornejo, who collaborated with the regime of the deceased Gen Juan Velasco, also endorsed the investigations. Cornejo said that his conscience is clear and praised the reforms carried out by the Velasquist regime, although admitting that mistakes had been made.

BUSINESS LEADERS GIVE SUPPORT TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA151432Y Lima Expreso in Spanish 10 Aug 78 p 3 PA

[Text] Peru's private sector announced yesterday its intention "to place itself at the disposal of the Constituent Assembly" in order to work on behalf of the country. This statement was made by Juan Antonio Aguirre Roca, spokesman of 10 business organizations whose representatives met yesterday and held a lively discussion with Haya de la Torre. The 30-minute meeting was held in the Castilla Room of the presidency of the Constituent Assembly. After the meeting ended, Aguirre Roca described Haya de la Torre as a "political genius."

The demonstrative president of the Society of Industries said that businessmen have promised Haya "to help in whatever way they can, 24 hours a day." He added that they had placed themselves at the service of the Constituent Assembly to work together "in whatever way possible in order to promote the country's development and create more job opportunities to aid in the country's recovery."

He then praised the personality of the president of the Assembly, indicating that for the past 60 years he has distinguished himself "by the clearness of his thinking" and by his efforts to help the country.

In statements for newsmen, Aguirre said: "We all know that the country is in the midst of an anguishing economic and financial situation and that only unity is necessary to emerge from it, always allowing for certain discrepancies within the framework of the political alternatives that our democracy offers."

UNION OPPOSES MASSIVE DISMISSAL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PA160223Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Procommunist General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP] today rejected "the massive dismissal" of government workers, stating that 30,000 public servants would be left out in the cold. It said that the government's measures, which are included in two laws published last Saturday, were demanded by the IMF, the industrial oligarchy and reactionary parties. The CGTP, one of four labor centrals in Peru, added that the people are amazed that the ranks of the unemployed should be increased in this fashion, adding to the thousands dismissed after the general strike in July of last year.

After stating that these measures expose the public administration to arbitrary action, the CGTP said that the decision was made to satisfy the IMF and Yankee imperialism, which are trying to collect the foreign debt at the cost of the people's misery. Finally, the CGTP asked the working classes and the labor unions to express solidarity with the government workers and requested the Constituent Assembly to declare its opposition to the measures.

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR REITERATES FRIENDSHIP

PA160100Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 15 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian-Cuban friendship was reiterated here today when Luis Karakadze, new Cuban ambassador to Peru, presented his credentials to President Francisco Morales Bermudez. The diplomat expressed his desire to "continue to maintain the cordial relations between the Republics of Cuba and Peru while working to achieve the common interests of the two peoples."

For his part, General Morales Bermudez said that the two countries, with their own political ideological models, are channeling governmental action toward achieving the well-being of their peoples with pride and dignity. Emphasizing that "the destiny which each American country has chosen" must be respected, the president said that "otherwise, peaceful coexistence among the members of this great family would be inconceivable."

After stating that Peru is involved in a process of political institutionalization, the president concluded with the statement that the Constituent Assembly will confirm the people's hopes for a system of life that will permit them to attain well-being within a framework of freedom and social justice.

BRIEFS

STATION JOINS NATIONAL NETWORK--Radio Mundial of Arequipa joins the National Network beginning 15 August 1978, on the 438th anniversary of the city's founding. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 78 PY]

PROJECTED OIL PRODUCTION--The energy and mines minister has reported that Peru will produce 200,000 barrels of oil daily by the end of this year and will be able to export from 3,000 to 5,000 barrels daily. He indicated that current production is 130,000 barrels daily and domestic demand 115,000 barrels daily. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Aug 78 PY]

MEASURES AGAINST SWINE FEVER--Lima, 12 Aug (LATIN)--Peruvian health authorities have taken measures to prevent the entrance of African swine fever into the country. They include preventive measures along the border with Brazil and the inspection of airplanes carrying pork products. The refuse from airplanes will be incinerated to prevent the entry of the virus. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1948 GMT 12 Aug 78 PA]

ICE PRESIDENT VIEWS ANDEAN PACT AUTOMOTIVE PROGRAM

PA151952Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 14 Aug (VENPRES)--According to Dr Reynaldo Figueredo Planchart, president of the Foreign Trade Institute (ICE), the coordination of actions for the implementation of the automotive program by the representatives of the Andean pact member countries constitutes an additional element to guarantee the success of this program, which is fundamental to the subregional integration process.

President Carlos Andres Perez appointed Dr Figueredo as Venezuela's coordinator-negotiator for the automotive program at the domestic and Andean countries level.

The Cartagena agreement commission, which today opened its sessions in Lima, will be in charge of putting the declaration signed by the Andean countries' presidents in Bogota, Colombia, on the occasion of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's inauguration on 8 August, in the form of a protocol in order to implement the actions agreed on by the presidents.

During the Bogota meeting, the Andean presidents expressed their concern over the uncertainty that characterizes the international economic situation and over the failure to bring to fruition the commitment assumed by all of the world's nations for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The establishment of an effective mechanism operating between the Andean coordination and information sectors to implement the negotiations resulting from decision No 120 of the Cartagena agreement, which concerns the automotive program--particularly as it refers to the selection of the technologies that will operate in the Andean subregion--is an action of great importance since it will guarantee the compatibility of decisions and optimal benefits in this key stage of implementation of the industrial program, which is regarded as the axis of the Andean pact.

At the conclusion of the Cartagena agreement sessions, the ICE president will continue on to Ecuador, where he will meet with the Ecuadorean minister of industries, commerce and integration to discuss an existing agreement between Venezuela and Ecuador concerning the automotive industry, which establishes that Ecuador will negotiate with the Ford Company and Venezuela with General Motors.

According to Dr Figueredo, Venezuela's potential in the automotive area is being carefully evaluated, as is that of the other countries, and it is the national government's intention that the private sector connected with this industrial branch collaborate and actively participate in the phase assigned to it, while closely collaborating with the Cartagena agreement organs.

Regarding the sectorial programs for the development of the metal-mechanic and petrochemical industries, the ICE president stresses the need to update them before the end of the year. Concerning the fulfillment of the commitments resulting from the general program for the release of the Minimal Common External Tariff and the sectorial programs that have already been approved, he expressed his confidence that this will be done also.

Finally, Dr Figueredo underscored the political support that the Andean pact presidents have given to the subregional agreement, particularly as it concerns the implementation of the Lima and Arequipa protocols before the end of this year.

CANDIDATE HERRERA CAMPINS OUTLINES PETROLEUM POLICY

PA1600l0Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Aug 78 p D2 PA

[Text] Maracaibo, 10 Aug--In outlining his government program on the petroleum and petrochemical industry of this region, Luis Herrera Campins, presidential candidate of the Social Christian Party (COPEI), Democratic Republican Union (URD), Popular Democratic Force (FDP), National Opinion Party (OPINA) and various independent sectors, said that "the petroleum industry demands a great exploration effort which will permit a better determination of the undiscovered resources."

The candidate's speech was delivered in an event at a well-known Maracaibo hotel which was attended by various sectors of Zulia State, including many petroleum experts.

On explaining his program called "a petroleum consensus," Herrera Campins said that the handling of the petroleum issue is so important for our country's future "that we cannot make an electoral banner out of it. Therefore, we have to seek the terms of a great agreement, a broad and open consensus among Venezuela's democratic political groups which will not be the result of deals or struggles but the result of a patriotic convergence."

The COPEI candidate said that the promulgation of the organic law that reserves to the state the production and marketing of hydrocarbons was not the culmination of a process but rather an important phase in the country's advance toward effective control and management of its main natural resource. He said that during his administration, he will undertake actions that will contribute to the completion of that process. Herrera Campins added that the policy he plans to carry out will be based on popular consensus.

"In the next constitutional term, we will continue, formulate and begin programs that will constitute the vital structure of the industry. An essential condition for its success is operational continuity. My government's action will guarantee the continuity of the plans as a basic condition for the sustained development of the industry. This is the reason why I propose to the country and the political parties a policy of consensus regarding petroleum," Herrera Campins said.

According to the explanations given by the COPEI presidential candidate, the exploration activity will be directed toward the areas of primary interest, including the traditional basins, the continental shelf and the Orinoco Belt. Exploration programs will also be carried out to discover the reserves of free gas.

He said that so far, the petroleum industry has produced revenue for the country. During his administration, the industry's activities will not be dominated by that sole factor. It will also consider the industry's own characteristics and needs so that in drafting a production policy these factors will have a decisive importance. Therefore, he intends to carry out a progressive change in the production pattern in order to conserve the more scarce light and medium crudes and to achieve a production potential adjusted to the extent of the reserves and the best interests of the nation's international policy.

Technology and the OPEC

Herrera Campins said that the existing technological assistance agreements will not be renewed and that the source of technology will be diversified. In those cases where continued technological assistance is required, new contracts will be drafted but on conditions different from the ones negotiated by President Carlos Andres Perez, more realistic and more advantageous for the national interests.

In this respect, the program presented by Herrera Campins takes into consideration the need to strengthen the Venezuelan service and advisory enterprises which have taken a severe beating and to promote the manufacture of equipment and material for the petroleum industry. Very little or nothing has been done in this last regard.

Referring to OPEC, Herrera Campins said that he will develop an international petroleum policy to reinforce the organization's operational efficiency and its historic role as the organized vanguard of the raw material exploiting and producing countries in the world. In order to do this, he said, we must train petroleum foreign policy teams and specialists in the history, economy and social life of OPEC, with whom we must improve our bilateral relations.

Regarding petroleum marketing, Herrera Campins said that the coming administration must consider the situation "realistically" in order to wage our own intensive marketing campaign, to diversify our customers in the traditional markets and to use marketing as a negotiating instrument.

Petrochemical Policy

For Herrera Campins, the petrochemical industry is different from the petroleum industry. Each of them abides by the technology, attitude and reality of a different market. However, he is of the opinion that the implementation of petrochemical programs should be made under the supervision and control of Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. This enterprise must therefore make an effort to solve the petrochemical industry crisis and turn it into an efficient and profitable concern. Special attention should be given to maximum utilization of the existing installations such as El Tablazo. He also said that the country cannot allow much time to pass without reaching decisions on new developments, since the petrochemical industry must take advantage of the existing opportunities. To produce at the wrong time can turn a profitable venture into one of doubtful income or completely unprofitable. He was emphatic in saying that the state must retain complete control of the basic plants. It could obtain domestic or foreign technical support for these plants, but under conditions that will not create dependency of any kind. He explained that associations could be promoted at the level of secondary of tertiary processing plants, with or without state participation. These plants would be organized according to national needs and to the availability and the financial and technical capacity of private sectors.

He said that within the petrochemical development program priority would be given to the consolidation of the existing plants in order to make maximum use of the huge investments already made. Therefore, the El Tablazo installations will be completed, after a previous corresponding evaluation, in order to complete the first stage and insure a balanced production in the whole complex. The resources available for the Moron plants should be merged and less costly operational system applied, allowing the rebuilding of the organization in a progressive and orderly manner. This would also insure operations at reasonable costs for the nation. The existing plans, programs and projects would be evaluated in order to determine their feasibility and advisability, as well as the method for implementation.

Orinoco Petroleum Belt

Luis Herrera Campins said that in the coming years this belt will require important decisions as a result of the huge volume of hydrocarbons which it appears to contain, the impact it will have on the country's future development and the technological, production and refining problems involved. He, therefore, proposes that the Orinoco Belt be considered as a great research project and at the same time promote production in certain areas without granting private concerns participation in its development because otherwise it will be a step backward in the nationalization process.

POLICE OUST PROTESTERS FROM UN OFFICE

PA142316Y Paris AFP in English 2257 GMT 14 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 14 (AFP)--Thirty hunger strikers who had refused to leave the UN offices here for 24 days were ejected today and taken by force to a police station, Mexican police sources said.

The hunger strikers belong to a coalition of workers, farmers and students from Tehuantepec isthmus, in southern Mexico. They were demanding the release of a number of their leaders, especially one they said had "disappeared."

The movement says it wants to defend small-scale farmers on the isthmus whose land is allegedly coveted by large companies. Mexico wants to build a rail line across the isthmus to haul goods between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

ITALIAN SENATE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA151205Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpt] Amintore Fanfani, president of the Italian Senate, has arrived in Mexico City. He was invited to participate in a number of meetings with Joaquin Gamboa Pazcoe, president of the Mexican Senate, and to exchange information about the working methods of their two bodies.

In a news conference at the capital's airport, Fanfani said that the situation in his country is delicate because the present government is a minority one and that this has been reflected in the economic situation, which is not as favorable as might be desired.

He added that inflation has been reduced in Italy but that the present political situation makes it impossible to bring inflation completely under control.

Fanfani said that terrorism is cause for great concern in Italy and that in order to counter it, an attempt is being made to reorganize security services with an eye to preventing a recurrence of actions such as that which cost Aldo Moro his life.

Fanfani added that terrorism must be controlled and a strategy must be developed to fight it. He added that terrorism is not restricted to Italy.

BRIEFS

GAS PRODUCTION, OIL PORT PROJECT--Gas production estimated at 3.63 billion cubic feet a day is expected to increase by 1982 to 5.4 billion cubic feet with the discovery of the highly productive fields in northern Mexico, as well as in the region of Chiapas, Tabasco, Mexico Province, the Mexican Oil planning manager reported after announcing that Dos Bocas, Tabasco, Mexico Province, will become the largest oil port in the republic of Mexico. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Aug 78 PA]

STEEL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Mexican steel production during the first quarter of 1978 totaled 3.3 million tons, of which 1,926,000 tons were from the metallurgy enterprises of the Parastate sector--Alto Hornos, (SICARPSA) and Fundidora de Monterrey. The national chamber of the iron and steel industry reported that this rate of production entails a 25-percent increase over production during the first 6 months of 1977. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Aug 78 PA]

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE PSOE SUPPORT FOR TORRIJOS

PA151832Y Panama City Radio MIA Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Communique of Panamanian Social Democratic Party dated 15 August 1978--read by party member Francisco Mola Davis]

[Text] The recent statements by Mr Felipe Gonzalez, top leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], which reveal open support for the repressive, antidemocratic and antipopular regime headed by Omar Torrijos Herrera, force the Panamanian Social Democratic Party [PSDP] to publicly express its surprise and displeasure over those statements. Social democracy has histroically been opposed to all regimes which are contrary to democratic principles.

It is inexplicable that in Panama, Felipe Gonzalez sympathizes with a type of government that is identical to the one he always fought against in his own country. It is truly discouraging to see that in our country he supports a regime which violates human rights while he simultaneously calls for the democratization of the government which rules in his fatherland.

It is paradoxical that at the same time the statements by Mr Gonzalez were made known, poor masses of Panamanians in San Miguelito were harshly suppressed because they exercised their rights.

We believe that the unfortunate expressions of support by Felipe Gonzalez for the dictator are due to a marked hastiness and lack of knowledge of the Panamanian reality.

The PSDP denounces this maneuver of the dictatorship which is aimed at perpetuating confusion regarding the reality of the Panamanian people. The PSDP also considers the democrats of other countries who play into the hands of the Panamanian tyranny responsible for the consequences of those actions which the Panamanians are forced to carry out as a result of this.

Panama, 15 August 1978

For democratic liberation,

[Signed] National Executive Committee

TORRIJOS ARRIVES IN SANTO DOMINGO

FL152300Y Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Aug 78 FL

[Excerpt] Panamanian Government Chief Gen Omar Torrijos arrived in this country at noon today to attend tomorrow's inauguration of Antonio Guzman Fernandez and Lic Jacobo Maljuta as president and vice president of the republic, respectively. The Dominican Government designated a (?welcoming) delegation headed by vice president of the republic Carlos Rafael Goico Morales who talked briefly with the chief of the Panamanian Government.

BRIEFS

NEWCASTLE'S DISEASE--In view of the appearance of Newcastle's desease in Chiriqui province which is wreaking havoc among hens and roosters, Veraguas officials are taking appropriate measures to prevent the disease from spreading. The source added that the disease has not been spotted in Veraguas since fowl there are vaccinated regularly. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Aug 78 PA]

COSTA RICA

WPC COMMISSION HEARS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION CHARGES

PA152000Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0428 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Excerpts] San Jose, Costa Rica, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A long list of human rights violations in Nicaragua was submitted by Nicaraguan citizens yesterday, Monday, in San Jose to the Human Rights Commission of the World Peace Council [WPC].

The commission has been holding meetings in this capital since Saturday and has heard charges of violations of human rights in Haiti and El Salvador, in addition to those heard yesterday regarding Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan poet Gioconda Belly was in charge of the initial presentation. Other Nicaraguans, including two former militarymen, gave testimony. Liana Benavides, a Costa Rican who was in jail in Managua for over a year for alleged collaboration with that country's Sandinist National Liberation Front, also spoke.

Other witnesses included priest and poet Ernesto Cardinal and Olivia Guevara, who said that she is the mother of six Sandinists, one of whom is in a secret jail in Managua.

Jorge Abraham Rojas, a former National Guardsman now living in Costa Rica, also testified. He denounced violations of human rights, such as the torture and killing of citizens in which he participated, he said, on orders from his superiors. He said he received training from U.S. Army officers in the Canal Zone, including training in sophisticated torture methods.

Benavides, the Costa Rican girl, said that during the year she was in jail, she was tortured and subjected to all sorts of abuses, but these ceased when the Costa Rican people and government began exerting pressure through national campaigns. Answering a question from a commission member, Benavides said that she saw a Cuban and a U.S. citizen during one of her interrogations. She added that she did not know the name of the U.S. citizen but that she could recognize him if she saw him again.

Regarding the latest events the document states that there is a state of civil war in Nicaragua, where the right to live is constantly violated by the army. There have been numerous cases of persons killed in the streets and of children killed from ricocheting bullets fired by the militia.

According to the documents submitted today, Monday, individual rights of freedom, security and physical integrity are violated in Nicaragua, as well as legal, political and labor rights and freedom of speech. Regarding the violation of political rights, it was stressed that "there are no political rights in Nicaragua. Generations of citizens have watched members of the Somoza family succeed each other in power for over 40 years, without having the right to elect their governments freely."

This presentation by the Nicaraguans was one of the most complete made before the WPC's Human Rights Commission, which has met in this capital under the chairmanship of former Indian magistrate S. Massud.

Last night the commission was busy drafting its conclusions, which were to be released yesterday during an event to be held at a theatre in San Jose. [sentence as received] The conclusions will be submitted later to the United Nations, of which the WPC is a nongovernmental consultative body.

Resolutions Issued

PA152007Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] The Human Rights Commission of the World Peace Council met in Costa Rica to analyze the situation in Nicaragua, Haiti and El Salvador. The violation of human rights in those three countries was proven by the meeting's participants. There were reports on arbitrary arrests, crimes and persecution and the disappearance of workers and peasants in Nicaragua, persecution and execution of peasants in Haiti and persecution and disappearance of families in El Salvador. Daniel Camacho will report on the resolutions issued by the meeting of the WPC Human Rights Commission. [begin Camacho recording] [The resolutions were:] To condemn the violation of human rights by the regimes of Haiti, El Salvador and Nicaragua; to make known to the world the proven cases of those violations which were presented to this committee [words indistinct] the testimonies which were presented; to demand from the U.S. administration the withdrawal of its economic, political andmilitary support of the governments of Haiti, El Salvador and Nicaragua; to recommend to the nonalined countries, which will hold their sixth summit in Havana, that they take appropriate measures to achieve the fulfillment and respect of human rights in Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Latin American countries; to demand that the United States, FRG and Israeli governments, among others, end the aid they give to Latin American regimes violating human rights; to request from the presidency of the UN Human Rights Commission the inclusion of the cases of Haiti, El Salvador and Nicaragua as countries which violate human rights during the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly; to publicly denounce the torturers, executioners and leaders of the repressive bodies of those countries; to call for international solidarity to undertake an intense campaign so that people will be aware of the violation of human rights and will demand the full respect of human rights in Haiti, El Salvador and Nicaragua. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

800,000 AFFECTED BY CONTINUING TRANSPORT STRIKE

PA151922Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] During the past 5 days, some 800,000 persons have been affected by the problem of the transportation strike in Guatemala City, the authorities of the Ministry of Labor and Social Planning admitted yesterday. All of these persons are very dissatisfied with the fact that urban transport service has not yet resumed. In order to move from one place to another they have had to withstand much suffering, including traveling on foot [words indistinct] and trucks and, on other occasions, microbuses and other vehicles that do not offer minimal safety conditions and whose drivers had gone to the extreme of demanding 25-cent fares. The urban bus companies' fare is 5 cents.

Eight urban transport workers were arrested last night by the Guatemala City police at approximately 1900. The police made the arrests for reasons that are as yet unknown. The arrested persons are being held at police stations in the capital. The National Federation of Transport Workers [Federacion Nacional de Obreros del Transporte] charged that the death squad is threatening its leaders in connection with the present transport strike.

Government Intervenes in Bus Companies

PA160140Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia today ordered state intervention in the private urban bus companies in order to end the bus drivers strike which is demanding wage increases. Lucas Garcia intervened in the conflict at the request of the mayor of Guatemala City, Col Abundio Maldonado, who asked for the national government's help in restoring the city's bus service.

A total of 12 military officers were appointed by the president as interventors in the bus companies. They will assume their posts tomorrow, Wednesday. It was reported that the intervention will become effective at 0800 tomorrow, when the city's buses will again be placed in service. The state's intervention became necessary when the National Federation of Transport Workers [FENOT] did not agree to end the strike in spite of the fact that the bus owners agreed to pay the drivers $5.13 per day, as recommended by the Labor Ministry.

FENOT said that it would resume service only after many arrested and dismissed drivers were rehired. The strike will be a week old on Thursday and has caused serious problems for more than half a million persons who use the buses daily to go to their jobs. President Lucas Garcia's decision to intervene the private bus companies came after a meeting with Mayor Maldonado and members of the metropolitan council.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT SOMOZA REORGANIZES ARMY COMMAND

PA152130Y Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 12 Aug 78 pp 2, 10 PA

[Communique No 36 issued by general headquarters of National Guard [GN], dated 11 August] [abbreviations as published]

[Text] The legal and public relations office of the Nicaraguan GN announces to the citizenry that his excellency President of the Republic and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, in exercise of the powers granted to him by Article 193, ordinal No 1 of the political constitution of Nicaragua, has reorganized the army commands, effective 15 August 1978 as follows:

Reorganization of Commands

General Staff

Maj Gen Jose P. Somoza, GN, armed forces inspector general; Maj Gen Armando J. Fernandez M., GN, chief of the GN General Staff; Col (artillery) Bayardo Jiron S., GN, national security chief (G-2); Col (infantry) N. Aurelio Somarriba M., GN, adjutant officer GN-1 (G-1); Brig Gen J. Ivan Alegrett P., GN, chief of operations (G-3); Maj Gen Gustavo Medina H., GN, chief of supplies (G-4); Col (CL) Aquiles Aranda Escobar, GN, chief of the legal and public relations office (G-5).

Special General Staff

Maj Gen Cesar N. Suazo G., GN, secretary to the supreme commander of the armed forces; Brig Gen Heberto Sanchez B., GN, director of general communications; Col (artillery) Levy Sanchez Berrios, GN, GN general paymaster; Col (infantry) Nicolas Valle Salinas, GN, commander of Managuan police; Col (P-A) Orlando Zeledon, GN, air force commander; Col (medical corps) Alejandro Lara M., GN, GN medical director; Col (infantry) Humberto Corrales C., GN, chief of the presidential staff; Lt Col (C-T) Alberto Luna S., GN, chief of the radio and television directorate.

GN Organizations Command

1st Armored Battalion GN-P

Maj Gen Jose R. Somoza, GN, commander; Col (infantry) Isaias Cuadra E., GN, executive.

General Command, OGS Batallion, GN

Lt Col (infantry) Luis M. Villalobos P., GN, commander; Maj (infantry) Horacio Cruz C., GN, executive.

3d Company, GN

Col (infantry) Alesio Gutierrez V., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Rafael Ascencio C., GN, executive.

General Headquarters, Basic Infantry School (EEPI) GN

Maj (P-A) Anastasio Somoza P., GN, commander; Capt (infantry) Justiniano Perez S., GN, executive.

5th Company, GN

Col (infantry) Efrain Santamaria J., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Otoniel Portillo G., GN, executive.

6th Company, GN (Carazo)

Col (infantry) Rafael A. Lola D., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Abel I. Cespedes C., GN, executive.

7th Company, GN (Granada)

Col (infantry) Francisco E. Fajardo M., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Francisco Ruiz M., GN, executive.

8th Company, GN (Masaya)

Brig Gen Fermin Meneses G., GN, commander; Lt Col (G-M) Pablo E. Reyes N., GN, executive.

9th Company, GN (Rivas)

Maj Gen Gonzalo Evertstz V., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Vicente Zuniga M., GN, executive.

10th Company, GN (Juigalpa-Chontales)

Col (infantry) Rene Zelaya P., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Melville Hodgson A., GN executive.

11th Company, GN (Boaco)

Col (infantry) Pablo E. Zamora M., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Rene Barberena A., GN, executive.

12th Company, GN (Leon)

Col (artillery) Simon E. Gonzalez S., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Salvador Morales F., GN, executive.

13th Company, GN (Chinandega)

Brig Gen Noel Genie A., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Oscar Gomez U., GN, executive.

14th Company, GN (Nueva Segovia)

Col (infantry) Cesar A. Briceno C., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Eduardo Montalvan S., GN, executive.

15th Company, GN (Esteli)

Col (infantry) Gonzalo Martinez G., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Adolfo Casco P., GN, executive.

16th Company, GN (Madriz)

Col (infantry) Jose A. Jimenez M., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Jose H. Lagos S., GN, executive.

17th Company, GN (Matagalpa)

Col (infantry) Rafael Martinez A., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Octavio A. Castillo S., GN, executive.

18th Company, GN (Jinotega)

Col (infantry) Alfredo Juarez S., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Armando Parajon D., GN, executive.

19th Company, GN (Bluefields)

Brig Gen Orlando Guerrero M., GN, commander; Lt Col (irfantry) Mario Villavicencio M., GN, executive.

20th Company, GN (Puerto Cabezas)

Col (infantry) Julio C. Fonseca T., GN, commander; Maj (infantry) J. Rene Alegria S., GN, executive.

21st Company, GN (San Carlos, R.S.J.)

Col (infantry) Jorge A. Pavon G., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Juan J. Romero B., GN, executive.

General Command, Campo Marte, GN and General Command (SE) GN

Col (infantry) Carlos O. Gutierrez G., GN, commander; Maj (infantry) Enrique R. Jacoby R., GN, executive.

Model Jail, Tipitapa

Lt Col (infantry) Ricardo Lau C., GN, commander; Maj (infantry) Domingo E. Gutierrez P., GN, executive.

General Command Nueva Guinea, GN

Lt Col (infantry) Pedro J. Pavon T., GN, commander; Maj (infantry) Jose A. Varela S., GN, executive.

General Command (GM-P) Corinto, GN

Lt Col (G-M) Isidro Sandino S., GN, commander; Capt (infantry) Rene Flores C., GN, executive.

General Command (GM-A) El Bluff, GN

Lt Col (G-M) Arturo Mohrke V., GN, commander; Capt (G-M) Rene A. Melendez A., GN, executive.

General Command (Merc) GN (Las Mercedes)

Col (infantry) Ernesto Taleno L., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Luis F. Vallecillo S., GN, executive.

Military Academy

Col (infantry) Miguel Blessing U., GN, director; Lt Col (engineer) J. Francisco Manzano P., GN, deputy director.

General Command (FAN) GN

Col (P-A) Orlando Zeledon A., GN, commander; Col (P-A) Eduardo J. Sandino M., GN, executive.

Managuan Police

Col (infantry) Nicolas Valle Salinas, GN, commander; Lt Col (artillery) Miguel Cordero G., GN, executive.

1st Battalion of Engineers

Col (engineer) Armando Jiron S., GN, commander; Lt Col (engineer) Federico Mejia G., GN, executive.

National Guard General Hospital

Lt Col (medical corps) Oscar M. Mayorga S., GN, commander; Maj (medical corps) Edgard F. Melendez A., GN, executive.

National Guard Medical Company

Col (medical corps) Alejandro Lara M., GN, commander; Maj (infantry) Elmer A. Espinal M., GN, executive.

General Command (ZN) GN, Waslala

Col (engineer) Luis M. Larios G., GN, commander; Lt Col (infantry) Moises Salomon G., GN, executive.

General Command of Operations in Northern Region (Nueva Segovia)

Lt Col (FBN) Alberto Moreno G., GN, commander; Maj (infantry) Pedro L. Rivera A., GN, executive.

Immigration

Brig Gen Gregorio Pichardo M., GN, general director of immigration and naturalization; Lt Col (infantry) Edgard C. Altamirano M., GN, deputy director.

Managuan Traffic Department

Col (infantry) Benicio Solari S., GN, chief of the traffic department; Lt Col (engineer) Fulgencio Largaespada, GN, executive.

Military Casion

Capt (infantry) Fernando A. Guido G., GN, manager.

"Chontal" Shoe Factory

Lt Col (engineer) Carlos Eger G., GN, manager.

Pensions and Retirement, GN

Col (infantry) Manuel Sandino M., GN, secretary.

Warehouse and Supplies, GN

Maj (infantry) Florencio O. Pereira M., GN, chief.

Immigration Delegate at "Las Mercedes" [Airport]

Maj (infantry) Hugo J. Torrez L., GN, delegate

[Signed] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the legal and public relations office of the Nicaraguan GN

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE SATO ATTACKED IN COMMENTARY

FL151330Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Aug 78 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] The Uruguayan regime has just announced its decision to promote the creation of a military organization for the South Atlantic, SATO [South Atlantic Treaty Organization], whose alleged objective would be to defend security and free navigation in the waters south of the equator. Uruguayan Navy Chief Vice Adm Hugo Marquez said in Montevideo that his country will propose the creation of the new warmongering alliance during the meeting of Latin American naval chiefs from countries which signed the Rio Treaty, which will be held in Lima from 21 to 25 August.

The announcement made by Marquez, who is considered to be an educated gorilla by progressive circles, follows a visit to three area countries--Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina--by South African racist regime's Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha. In Uruguay Botha held talks with the regime's highest representatives, among them President Aparicio Mendez. In Paraguay he did the same thing, while attending the sixth presidential inauguration of tyrant Alfredo Stroessner, who has usurped power in that country since 1954. Botha's visit to Argentina was unofficial but very few doubt that the representative of the abject South African regime did not conduct talks with the highest officials of the government.

The creation of the South Atlantic Treaty Organization is an old dream of the U.S. Government. Since 1960 the Pentagon has been planning the creation of this organization to complement NATO, including in it the then Portuguese colonies in addition to important Latin American states such as Brazil, Argentina and Chile. This project gained importance with the closing of the Suez Canal, following the outbreak of the Middle East conflict, when the passage of oil tankers via the Cape of Good Hope constituted a focus of concern for the United States and its European capitalist allies.

The liberation of the former Portuguese colonies in Southern Africa, the defeat of South Africa's aggression against Angola and the growth of the liberation forces in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia make it still more urgent for the imperialists to create a repressive force directed at checking this revolutionary boom. In his speech at the UN disarmament conference, Angolan Foreign Minister [as heard] Lopo do Nascimento denounced these sinister efforts by Washington and its allies. It is increasingly becoming more evident, he said, the formation and consolidation of nuclear encirclement in the southern part of Africa, where NATO proposes to increase its political influence and insure on a long-term basis the economic interests of its principal members. This treaty, the Angolan foreign minister pointed out, is an instrument against the development of progressive African states and the national liberation movements on two continents, Africa and Latin America.

Botha's visit to Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina and the subsequent announcement by the Uruguayan gorilla makes us assume that, following Washington's orders, the arms of the Uruguayan and Paraguayan regimes and possibly those of the Argentine Government will stretch over the South Atlantic to join hands with those of South Africa's racist regimes. This is an ominous assumption but truly predictable.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST CASALE BURIED IN HAVANA

FL151125Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 Aug 78 FL

[Text] The corpse of Uruguayan communist militant Carlos Casale, who underwent atrocious tortures in his country's concentration camps, was buried yesterday at Colon Cemetery in Havana City.

Casale died Monday during the early morning hours at the Oncological Hospital where he was being treated for lymphatic cancer. The outstanding communist militant participated as a witness at the youth accuses imperialism international tribunal which held hearings during the 11th festival. In his deposition Casale said that when he was being tortured, when the pain was most intense and his will appeared to weaken, he thought of his people, his party and his mother, a fighter for the rights of workers for more than 30 years.

The Uruguayan Communist Party has sent a note on Carlos Casale's death in which, after outlining his short and meritorious life, it is stated that he devoted the remaining energy of his precious life to denounce fascism and to struggle for the liberation of his fatherland.

PRIME MINISTER BURNHAM ANNOUNCES CABINET CHANGES

FL151430Y Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 6 Aug 78 pp 1, 29 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Forbes Burnham yesterday announced the appointment of three new ministers in cabinet changes and said other changes would be made later.

Deputy secretary general at the CARICOM Secretariat, Cde. Joe Tyndall, will be the new minister of trade and consumer protection, replacing Cde. George King, who resigned because of his embarrassment over alleged irregularities in his ministry.

Parliamentary Secrtary Seeram Prashad, who was also chairman of the Guyana Water Authority, becomes the new regional minister for Region 3, replacing Cde. Abdul Salim, who is being transferred to the Secretariat of the People's National Congress.

And Cde. Ralph Van Sluytman, a PNC [People's National Congress] backbencher in parliament, becomes minister of state at the Ministry of Agriculture with special responsibility for drainage and irrigation and particularly black bush polder, Tapakuma and the MMA [expansion unknown] schemes.

Regional Minister Fitz Carmichael has been transferred to Rupununi, which has been without a regional minister since Cde. Philip Duncan was brought into the Ministry of Economic Development on special assignment.

A new minister for the north west region is to be named.

The prime minister also announced the appointment of Cde. Ossie Baptist, former managing-director of Demerara Tobacco Company, who recently joined GUYSTAC [Guyana State Corporation] as executive vice-president.

GUYSTAC is being separated from the Ministry of Trade and the prime minister, who is president, will speak for GUYSTAC in the cabinet.

Cde. Edith Bynoe, another PNC backbencher parliamentarian has been named parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Consumer Protection, to be concerned primarily with consumer protection.

Cde. Conrad Wrights, who was demoted in 1976, has been re-appointed a parliamentary secretary. This time he goes to the Ministry of Economic Development and Co-operatives, to be involved with community projects.

Another parliamentary secretary is to be appointed in the Ministry of Economic Development and Co-operatives, to be responsible for local government, the prime minister told a broadcast press conference yesterday.

Announcing the changes the prime minister said that he had accepted with regret in an exchange of letters of Friday the resignation of Trade and Consumer Protection Minister George King.

Cde. King said he "was embarrassed by the alleged irregularities taking place in the ministry under his control, even though he was not involved; and I am convinced he was not involved."

Commenting on the charges made against top public servants and the former minister of state and others, the prime minister said the investigations were continuing and if in the opinion of the investigators, the investigations disclose prima facie cases, such cases would be taken to court with expedition.

Meanwhile, M.L. Maraj, principal assistant secretary at the Ministry of Trade, for whom an arrest warrant was issued, was apprehended Friday night. He was also put on $100,000 bail on the joint charge with 15 others who appeared before a magistrate Friday charged with conspiracy to obtain foreign exchange amounting to over $6 million on false information.

Another defendant, ex-Minister William Haynes, who is believed to be out of the country, is named on the other arrest warrant issued by magistrate Desmond Christian.

DELEGATION TO CUBAN ANNIVERSARY HOLDS TALKS WITH CASTRO

FL151415Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 7 Aug 78 p 9 FL

[Text] The high esteem in which the ruling People's National Congress [PNC] government and the people of Guyana are held by the government and people of Cuba was demonstrated recently when a three-member official team visited Cuba and participated in the 25th anniversary of the heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks.

The PNC and government were invited by the Communist Party and Government of Cuba and the Guyana delegation was headed by Education Minister Vincent Teekah. Other members of the delegation were Cdes. Keith Jonas, member of parliament; Ucile Wright, deputy mayor of Georgetown.

In Cuba, the delegation was received by the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and the government of that country and Minister Teekah had several meetings with members of the Politburo of the CPC [Communist Party of Cuba] and the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

The visit of the Guyanese delegation culminated with a meeting between Cde. Fidel Castro, first secretary of CPC and president of the republic and Cde. Teekah, who is a member of the central executive committee of the PNC.

According to Cde. Teekah, the discussions at which Cde. Armando Hart, a member of the Politburo of the CPC, was also present, was held "in a most friendly atmosphere," and the matters discussed were of mutual importance to both the PNC and Government of Guyana and the CPC and Government of Cuba. The meeting, he said, ended with President Fidel Castro extending his warm regards to Prime Minister Burnham. He said the nature of the discussions cannot be disclosed at this stage.

During their stay in Cuba the Guyana delegation was also invited to be "delegates of honour" to the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. Two members of the delegation--Cdes. Teekah and Wright--returned home over the weekend.

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